NEW TORK BEREALD THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1809.

THE REVOLUTION.

The Proceedings of the Senate Select Committee.

IMPORTANT POSITION OF SENATOR SEWARD.

The Propositions of Messrs. Davis and Toombs.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' PLAN.

Arrival of the South Carolina Commissioners at Washington.

News from the Republic of South Carolina.

The Action of the Sovereignty Convention.

Adoption of an Important Ordinance Relative to the Customs.

SECESSION FEELING IN

OUR DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

tee of Thirteen, on Monday is highly important, occur ring as it did immediately following his speech before the New England Society at the Astor House, New York, on Saturday evening. He offered the following proposition, with a view to aid in the settlement of the existing diffi-

petual.

Suggesting an amendment to the Fugitive Slave Second—Suggesting an amendment to the Fugitive Slave Second—Suggesting observes, and allowing a jury trial for the alleged fugitive.

Third—Recommending that all the States of the Union examine their statutes, and repeal all laws that conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States.

The first article was adopted, only Messrs Toombs and Wigfall voting against it.

The last two articles were rejected, the republican numbers voting for them, and all the others against

nch as the rejection of the two last carries the first down with it, the three articles being a single proposition.

I am authoritatively informed that the statement that the meeting of seven republican Governors resulted in an make war upon the South, is erroneous. The meet ing alluded to was social, and in great part accidental or were the Governors all together at any one time. No purpose was hinted at of endeavoring to make a national policy, much less to pursue any measures of aggression, but all were determined to do their duty in aiding the people under the constitution of the United States.

he Secretary of War recently ordered the Superin-dent of the Springfield (Mass.) Armory to deliver to Major Thornton, of the army, twenty thousand makets, as condemned ordinance stores, and to be sold. Major Thornton has charge of the military stores in New York city. It is said that the State of Virginia has purchased at twelve dollars each, are known as the mode of 1842, and could be changed to the latest and best model for seventy-five cents each, by the simple process of rifling the barrel. As there has hardly been time to

the Springfield armory, by order of the Secretary of War, during the last year, and distributed over the Southern States. About the same number remain there at the pre

. Andrew, Governor elect of Massachusetts, left here

Ex-Governor Steele, of New Hampsaire, and Just arrived, after a lengthened tour through North Curolina. He came as far as Richmond last night in company with Messra. Barnwell, Adams and Orr, the South Carolina Commissioners. They tarried in Richmond over night for the purpose of consulting prominent Virginia politicians, and arrived here to-day to lay their case before the President. Governor Steele says the mountaineers of North Carolina are not thoroughly tinctured with secessionism, but that the feeling is spreading rapily, with no effort to

to treat with the President for the conveyance of mail through South Carolina, the surrender of the fortifica ment of a treaty of amity and commerce, &c.

From a visit to the Navy Yard to-day, I judge there i not a very strong force at hand to protect the public property in case of attack, however efficient those on duty may be. The yard is in command of Commander Buchanan, an experienced officer; and the marines, whose numbers vary from time to time according to

day, report the tone of their constituents hostile to any compromise. Hon Mr. Buffington, of Massachusetts, returns confirmed in his anti-slavery convictions.

New Hampshire members write home, advising a reorganization of the militia, to render them more efficient

in case of emergency. We have it from pretty good authority that Senator Douglas will resume the practice of the law, selecting

Johnson, of Tennessee, it is currently reported, will establish himself in a Northern city. As evidence of the little regard felt for human life in Washington, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that ithin sight of the National Capitol, in a political emcute and an officer of the municipal anthorities was nearly

mark from usually well informed citizen The row occurred near the Navy Yard, but was not participated in by the government employes. It was a rencontre between democrats and republicans, and a feud of long existence. In an attempt to disperse the crowd revolver, three shot taking effect in the leg of one of the assailing party. Another received a shot in the back of the head. The persons wounded belonged to the republican side. One is expected to die. The affair creates no

The South Carolina Commissionors arrived this after-noon. They were expected in the forenoon, and Mr. Trecott, late acting Secretary of State, was in readiness with a carriage to receive them, but they remained in Richmond over night, as stated in a previous despatch, and did not reach here until about three o'clock P. M.,

eaving Richmond at seven o'clock A. M. On arriving here they repailed to a fine mantion on Franklin row, near the President's house, and adjoining that of Colonel Drinkard, chief clerk of the War Depart-

ment. The house has been engaged for a number of days, perhaps weeks, for the use of the Commissioners. dent will receive the Commissioners. It may be to morrow, and possibly not until Friday, although to-day, at

visit to Pennsylvania. He says he did not meet a man anti-slavery faith.

at present the intention of the administration so to do. that such a course would serve to inflame the Southern sentiment, which is particularly to be avoided at the

present moment.

In relation to the affair of the guns at Pittsburg, the points where requisition was made, and any epposition or restraint in their delivery by citizens will inure to the injury of the contractor only, should the service

The proceedings of the two Congressional select committees on the crisis excite no particular interest, as it satisfactory conclusion, and as the extreme Southerners

are at present opposed to any compromises.

The secessionists are much comforted by private accounts from Maryland, Virginia and other Southern

partment the visits to him from distinguished gentlemen have been numerous, including the representatives

authority, to submit to the mempers of the border slave for their signatures, requesting the respective States, by enactment or otherwise, to appoint Commis-sioners to meet at Baltimore on the 13th of February, for conference relative to the secession of all the cotton States, and devise a programme of action for the border States in case of such of emergency. It is thought, how-ever, that not all the members will sign it, but still there

Captain Ingraham, of South Carolina, in command of the sloop-of-war Richmond, attached to the Mediteranean squadren, has asked and obtained leave to return

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE CRISIS COMMITTEE.

day, and discussed further the general subject of re-

Resolved, That it shall be declared by amendment of the constitution that property in slaves, recognized as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all constitutional and federal relations as any other species of property so recognized, and, like other property, shall not be subject to be divested or impaired by the local law of any other state, either in escape thereto or of transit or adjourn of the owner therein; and in no case whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any legislative act of the United States or of any of the Territories thereof.

The republicans voted maniposed as a contract of the United States or of the United States or of the Territories thereof.

lution, and all the others for it.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Toombs, were voted on, the republicans all voting in the negative, and the resolutions were detected under the rule.

Pirst, That the people of the United States shall have an equal right to emigrate to and settle in the present or any future acquired Territories, with whatever property they may possess, including slaves, and be securely protected in its peacoable enjoyment unit such Territory may be admitted as a State in the Union, with or without slavery, as she may determine, on an equality with all existing States.

isting States.

Second—That property in slaves shall be entitled to the same protection from the government of the United states in all of its departments, everywhere, which the constitution confers the power upon it to extend to any other property; provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit or restrain the right now belonging to every State to prohibit, abolish or establish and protect slavery within its limits.

Third—That persons committing crimes against slave property in one State, and fleeing to another, snall be desired up in the same manner as persons committing other crimes, and that the laws of the State from which such persons fee shall be the test of criminality.

Soveral members offered resolutions recognizing the

Several members offered resolutions recognizing the duty of Congress to pass laws to suppress and punish in vasious of one State by another, and the fitting out of hostile expeditions of one State against another. For this provision the republicans were all willing to vote but in consequence of an amendment engrafted on the proposition by Mr. Toombs, extending the principle to any act against the laws of nations, the republicans votes against it, and it was lost under the rule.

Mr. Toombe submitted another resolution, to the ethat fugitive slaves shall be surrendered, under the la of 1850, without being entitled to writ of habeas corpus or trial by jury, or obstruction of any law by State Le-

Against this Mr. Seward and all his friends voted. No action was taken on the programme of Mr. Douglas t seems to be understood that his main proposition, in reference to the government of the Territories, will not e acceded to by either side.

Mr. Crittenden intimated a desire to modify his first proposition, the Missouri line.

The committee then adjourned to ten o'clock on Friday

to give him an opportunity to do so.

The prospect of a settlement is by no means bright and yet if the groupilicans would only agree to a division of territory of the United States, as proposed by Mr. Crittenden, by which the North would get nine hundred housand square miles, and the South about two hundred and eighty thousand square miles, it is believed the whole difficulty would be settled in thirty days time, and

the whole country restored to peace.

The members on the committee from the cotton States again indicated their willingness to accept this compro-

in consultation with friends and sympathizers. They are at home to but few others. Nothing will be done until to norrow, when the Commissioners will receive their friends and others who may call upon them. Senator Wigfall, of Texas, was among those closeted with them to-night. The Commissioners will no doubt call upon the President informally, and have some conversation with rom him, except they present themselves in character of agents of one of the United States, no one believes.

mittee of Thiricen a statement that he declined voting for abstract propositions not reduced to the form of amendments to the constitution, because he had himself effered amendments in due form which covered all the points in Mr. Toembs' resolutions. It was for this

vote upon Mr. Toombs' proposition. The republicans had a conference to-day upon Winter Davis proposition to admit Kansas as a free and New Mexico as a slave State, but came to no definite conclu-

MR DOUGLAS' PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

On Monday, December 24, Mr. Douglas introduced joint resolution into the Senate proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union. His proposi-

Afficial xm.

Congress shall make no laws in respect to slavery or servitude in any Territory of the United States; and the status of each Territory in respect to servitude, as the same now exists by law, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, with such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall have a population of fifty thousand white inhabitants, when the white ma'e citizens thereof ever the age of twenty-one years may proceed to form a constitution and government for themselves, and exercise all the

mation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions and privileges herein provided for the existing Territories.

Sec. 3. The area of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be practicable, having due regard to convenient boundaries and natural capacities, and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square mines, except in case of islands which may contain less than that amount.

Sec. 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the constitution, which provides for delivering up fugitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Unicu; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be construed to isclude all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fugitive fied, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

Sec. 5. The second section of the third article of the constitution, in respect to the judicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States as well as to the States of the Union.

Sec. 1. The elective franchise, and the right to hold

violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said coun-ty, after it has paid said amounts to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered. Sec. 7. No future amendment of the constitution shall affect this and the preceding article, nor the third para-graph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second sec-tion of the fourth article of said constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the constitution which will authorize or give to Congress, any power to abolish or in-terfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or sanctioned.

THE FLIEGHANY ARSENAL EXCITEMENT.

Arsenal, but the public mind is still agitated upon the subject. Strong hopes are entertained that the order

Washington, Dec. 26, 1868.
The War Department can take no action in reference to mation shall be received from the officers in charge of guns was recently issued, and directed them to be at ship laland and Galveston by the time the defensive works at those points, though unfinished, may be ready to receive them. The appropriation for the purchase of the cannon was long since made for the purpose above stated, and the order for their removal thither was in accordance with law and regulation, without any reference whatever

THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA DECIDE IN FAVOR OF SECESSION

MONTGORGEY, Dec. 26, 1840. of the State, thus far received, indicate that straight out seccession has swept everything by fifty thousand, in opposed to separate State action has been elected.

The majority in the Convention for immediate seccesion n the 10th of January.

To-day passed off very quietly. No disturbance amongst the negro population, and no apprehension of any.

Governor Moore has issued his preclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to convene on the 14th

CONVENING OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE BY GOV. HOUSTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1960. will convene an extra seision of the Texas Legislature on the 21st of January, to consider the present crisis. The convention of the people will be held on the 28th of

The secession feeling is in the ascendant.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1860.

The co-operation meeting this evening, to ratify the nomination of delegates, was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. Soule and others.

PALSITY OF THE RUMOR IN REGARD TO THEIR OBJECT.

A rumor prevailed in the city yesterday that five hun-

dred cases of murkets had been purchased by private agents in the city, for the South, and shipped on board ne of the steamers for Sayaonah. Some little excitesome of the evening papers that the arms were to be used for hostile purposes by the Southern secesionists. The rumor, however, proves to be without any truth in

The rumor, however, proves to be without any truth in this latter respect. The arms alluded to were manufactured at the United States Arsenal at Troy for the State militia of Georgia, in accordance with an order issued in May last, and were shipped from this city on the 15th of the present month, for Savannah, by the atsamer Alabama. A similar order for the State of South Carolina was fulfilled about the same time, and the arms sant by the steamer Coumbia to Chackston. These shipments are not at all unusual, as during the past summer months one hundred and twenty-five thousands stands of arms were sent to the five cotton States, in accordance with the requisition of the Secretary of War. It has been customary heresfore for the United States military authorities in this city to take charge of these arms while en route through New York, and the absence of such superintendance on the present occasion, and the private manner in which they were shipped, may have given rise to the rumor

F REIGN NEWS.

The Latest Ac vices from South Carolina THE CHAR! ESTON CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26, 1860. sion any information he possesses in reference to the condition of forts Moultrie and Sumter and Castle Pinck men and kind of labor employed, the number of sol-diers in each, and what additions, if any, have been has been given that the forts will not be reinforced, and fences of the harbor of Charleston, the coast and the

Carelina, entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities incident thereto Mr. Bnows said that there was a number of merito-

rious citizens in the State who are citizens by adoption, and that there were a well founded apprehension in their minds as to the extent of their allegiance. There were two methods by which individuals could be come citizens of South Carolins—by birth and adoption tive citizenship in the United States. By naturaliza tion persons were made citizens, and by virtue of being such were made citizens of South Carolina. In 1832 the constitution of South Carolina was amended and foreigners were required to take an additional oath of State—one of must be adopted for the subject. I don't mean nor con-template making involuntary citizens of those acciden-tally domicilated at the period of the adoption of the

morrow it be until the 18th proximo, or until such time as the President should order it to reassemble. Laid

Mr. RHEIT offered an ordinance providing for the hold ing of a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States, for the purpose of framing a constitution and forming a Southern confederacy, and moved to lay it on the table without reading it.

ceiving a paper in a public deliberative assembly without having at least one reading of it.

The Convention sat in secret session till half-past four when it adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

At a Convention of the people of the State of South Ca-rolina, began and bolden in Columbia on the 17th of De-cember, in the year of our Lord 1860, and thence con-tinued, by adjournment, to Charleston, and there by di-vers adjournments to the 26th day of December, the same

tinhed, by adjournments to the 26th day of Decombert, the same year—
AR ODDINANCE OF THE CONNECTAL PACULTURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Whereas, it is due to our late confederates, known as the United States of America, as also the citizens of South Carolina engaged in commerce, that no abrupt or sudden change be made in the rate of duties on imports into the State; and whereas, it is not desired by this State to secure advantages in trade to her own portate confederates in the said Union; and whereas, this ordinance for considerations indicated, is designed to be provisional merely, the refore, we, the people of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare, ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained.

First.—That all citizens of this State, who, at the date of the ordinance of secession were holding offficencented with the Contoms, under the general government of the United States, within the limits of South Carolina, he and they are hereby appointed to hold, under the government of this State, exclusively, without any further connection whatever, with the plederal government of the United States, the same offices they now fill until otherwise directed, and that they receive the same pay and emoluments for their services.

Second.—That until it is otherwise, provided by this Convention or the General Assembly, the reveous collection and navigation laws of the United States, as far as may be practicable, be, and they are hereby adopted and made laws of this State, awing that no duties shall be collected upon imports from the States forming the late federal Union, known as the United States of America, nor upon the change of vessels owned in whole or in part by the charges adopted on the 3d day of March, 1857, entitled "An act authorizing the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations," which said act is breedy declared to be of no force within the limits of this State.

Burkham of South Carolina or any of the saveholding commonwealthy of the Collecter and Swal Offic

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A SOUTH CAROLINA MERCHANT TO A NEW YORK FRIEND.

Since the first day of this month, our bouse has been pressing me to clear all our vossels before the 17th inst., so as to avoid any difficulty in Livespool, and my bands were fairly stiff on the evening of the 17th, after succeeding in making out all the papers. Five vessels, each over one thousand tons, in all carry away over fifteen thousand bales of cotion. People now begin to appreciate the conduct of Mr. Colcock in not throwing up his commission unconditionally, as it would have been the ruin of our city and even the Convention admits that it is requisite to a some new law before doing away with the United states requisitions. I think the Yankees ought to have magnanimity to admit that this is done for the projection of their property, as very few vessels—I believe only ten—are owned in this city or State, but mostly come from Maine and Massachusetts, the property of our bitterest enemies. The cargoes forwarded to England, being mostly British property, run very little danger, as the English mavy will be quite sufficient to cope with Yankee cruisers should it come to the point; but the hulls are mostly Yankee, and are therefore the only property requiring legalization. The Northern papers appear not to know, or at least will not publish the true states of our commerce. One day they say "it is very dull in Charleston, not a bale of cotton can be sold," and vice evens. The fact is, our commerce is unitually legals, and our house has done a larger business during the last usemb than for a long time previous. We sold our bills on England at 100, while at New York

A rogue, who had stolen some money from his employers in Charleston, South Carolina, and left that city, we arrested in Baltimore on Friday last by one of the Charleston detectives. Upon giving up the stolen goods he widecharged from custody; but before he was released, applied to counsel, and a petition was drawn by a lawy praying for a babeas corpus in order to test the questie whether a citizen of a foreign State, such as South Carolina has declared herself to be, could legally be detained in durance vile without a treaty being made for the delivery of fugitives from justice in that State.

POSTAL DIPPICULTIES AT CHARLOTTE, S. C. The authorities of Charlotte having prohibited ingo to persons from Columbia, the mail agent on the Caste Raliroad was stopped on Priday. He said he was oblided to deliver the mail in person to the postmaster, arrangement was arrived at so he returned on yesteriand sont his mail round by way of Raleigh—Colum South Carolinian, Dec. 23.

REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

There are rumors here that several hundred troops

en route for the Charleston forts. Also that Fort Sumter was reinforced on Sunday with marines under the dis guise of laborers.

Many foreign ships now in port took out their clearance papers before the 20th, and are now loading. Others will

probably take clearances under protest.

Many intelligent Carolinians say that it is a difficult a last resort will cut it.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ORDERED TO LEAVE, AND LEFT.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, Dec. 24.]
Captain Horton, of the schooner Charles Benna, who was ordered to leave the port of Charleston last Thursday, for expressing abolition seatiments and announcing himself a Lincoln man, and who left Charleston estensibly for Jacksonville, Fla., arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. The news of his expulsion from Charleston having been received here by the papers of that city, we learn that he was waited on by some of the Minute Men here and instructed to leave immediately. Being in command of one of the vessels of Jonas Smith & Co., of New York, and another vessel—the R. W. Brown—belonging to the same firm, being about to sail for New York, he exchanged with Captain Tucker, of the latter vessel, and left here yesterday for his more congenial home.

NORTHERN PATIENTS FALLING OFF.

The Fernandina Floridian notes a great dissinution of Northern visiters, who enjoy the mild winters of the State, and says the fact is attributable to the disturbe condition of the country, to the scarcity of money and the scrutiny which is exercised over the conduct an movements of all persons from the Northern States.

MISSOURI.

MISSOURI.

THE STATE INTEREST PROVIDED POR.

Yesterday the last of the indebtedness in the way of interest, payable January 1, in New York, by the State of Missouri, was provided for by some of the banking institutions of this city, viz: that of the Southwest Branch Railroad. It has been stated by some of the New York papers that the money had not yet been received in that city; but all can rest assured it will be there in due time. Misseuri is opposed to repudiation.—St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 22.

A TALK WITH LINCOLN.-James P. Luse, of Indiana, put

Inneoin, in which he says:—
In reply to my inquiry as to the truth of the rumor that he intended to make public in some shape his views of public affairs at this juncture, he said that he had as much curiosity to know what kind of a pronucciansicate the South wanted and wished as the South had to know what kind he would make, if he made one at all. "If they would suppress Benjamin's speech because it contained extracts from my speeches, which he considered conservative, is it likely," said he, "that they would make public to the masses of the South anything that I might now write?"
FORMER He Levy - Recess College.

a member of the Liberian Congress, is now steward of

Hospital, No. 140 West Twenty-eighth street, upon the body of Elias Kemp, a native of Poland, aged fifty-two years, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—Decessed, it appeared, had been an inmate of the institution since the 17th March, 1860. He was under treatment for disease of the spine, and continuing to fail gradually, he became quite despondent. Some days ago the attending physician informed him that his disease was incurable, which so disheartened him that he determined to commit suicide. Accordingly on Sun

illor, named John Mathews, was found dead in the yard sailor, named John Mathews, was found dead in the yard of the premises No. 37 Cherry street yesterday morning, under circumstances which excited the suspicion of the police. Subsequently, however, when the matter was investigated by Coroner O'Keefe, it was shown that death was produced by an accidental fail. Deceased, it appeared, was intoxicated, and falling from his bedroom window, died from the effects of the injuries before his situation was discovered. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death." Deceased was twenty-five years of age and was a native of Ireland.

Form Dean.—The bedy of an authors we have the product of the product o

FOUND DRAD,-The body of an unknown man found dead in a miserable shanty at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fiftieth street yesterday. The remains were taken to the Twenty-second precinct station house to await the action of the Coroner.

FATAL FAIL—William Fietcher, a native of England,

aged thirty-five years, died yesterday at No. 23 Harrison

Personal Intelligence.
Mr. C. Bruce, of Engiand; A. D. and E. B. CapCanada, and C. Higginson, of Boston, are stopping a
Everett House.

Everett House.

E. Salemon, of New Orleans: George Bacon, of Boston.

J. Monell and wife, of Newburg, and Mrs. J. B. Carlis
of Paris, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Dr. Jewett, of New Haven. Dr. J. A. Winkle, of Savar
ich: A. D. Patchin, of Buffalo, and N. Wheeler and wife
Bridgeport, Coun., are stopping at the St. Nichola
fotel.

Hotel.

Hon. W. C. Reynolds, of Kingston; Hon. D. S. Walbridge, of Michigan; L. Shedevant, of New Orleans; E. H. Downs, of Havans; S. B. Pierce and family, and W. H. Mayhew and wife, all of Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

J. P. Romain, of Maryland; C. L. Jerome, of New Orleans; W. Hathway, of Port Ewen; S. C. Emley, of Memphis, Tenn.; H. Patchin, of Vermont, and W. D. Behrens, of Virginia, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

stopping at the Lafarge House.

G. Pratt, of Connecticut; John H. Pool, of New Jorsey
A. W. Sanford, of Hastlings; W. P. Fetridge, of New
York, and Mrs. J. B. Palmer and daughter, of Provi
dence, are stopping at the Albemarie Hotel.

Hev. John Brainard, of Derby, Conn.; Marshall Woods
and family, of Providence, B. I.; J. M. Read, Jr., of Albany; A. Minan, of Lockport; Robert Bruce, of Scotland
John M. Scabory, of Bridgeport, and W. H. Lawrence, of
New York, are stopping at the Union Place Hotel.

Cantain Lockward, of the Public States

Captain Lockward, of the United States Navy; Lieut Coffin, of Philadelphia; T. J. Vail, of Connecticut; E. A Cabroon, of Vermont; W. B. Reynolds of Kentucky; E. M Benjamin and George G. Byron, of Paris, are stopping a the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Navai Intelligence.

The United States ship Hartford, bearing the flag. Flag Officer Stribling, was at Yokohama, Japan, Novem 1st. She was to sail same day for Yedo, and thene Hong Kong on the 5th.

The United States steamer Richmond

ist. She was to sail same day for Yedo, and thence to Hong Kong on the 5th.

The United States steamer Richmond was at Genoa December 4. The Iroquois was at Spezzia, and would proceed thence to Naples.

The storeship Release, Lieutenant J. M. Frailey, acrived at Spezzia December 3.

The steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall, which arrived here on the 26th last, brought, as aiready stated, the officers and crew hate of the United States ship Cyane. The marines number all told sixteen men, the sailors, including invalies, one bundred and fourteen. The former have been quartered in the Brooklyn Marine barracks, where they will remain until paid oil, and the latter are on above leave until such time as money is forwarded from Washington, when they will be settled with and discharged. Nearly all the vessels of the Pacific squadron had concentrated at Panama, to wait coming events in the United States.

THE WASHINGTON FRAUDS.

Relative to the Indian Trust Fund De-falcation-The Reported Treasury Dejunction on the Bank of the Republic,

and Galt, and again conveyed to jail. It is understood there are additional charges to be preferred against him by Mr. Fant, at the suggestion of his partners that his connection with the affair might injure their banking business. Bailey has a child at the point of death, and his family are dreadfully distressed at his rearrest. A number of parties visited Russell in prison to-day

asked, "Where's Russell" The reply, "In jail," excited s lock of surprise, but no word or comment.
Further revelations show that Russell, Majors & Co.'s

ontract has two years to run. The alleged acceptances of the Secretary of War are said to consist of mere memo-randa, stating that so much money would be due on the o time used as collateral security in borrowing money given by the other departments under like circumstan-ces. Godard Bailey, in his letter of confes-sion to Secretary Thompson, says that no officer of the government had any complicity or the slightest knowledge of the fact of his having abstracted

ly implicated and heretofore named. As to the bail required of Russell, it having been agreed to take two hundred thousand dollars outside the juris-diction of the court, Senator Green and representatives rity for this amount.

Despatches from Russell's friends in Missouri this even.

ing announce that indemnity bonds, representing two millions, were sent by mail this morning, as guarantees to parties who should go upon the required bail bond, and no doubt Russell will be released before to-

More recent developments in the case of Bailey having convinced the authorities that the present bail was entirely inadequate, the amount will be largely

that the apprehensions of a defalcation in the Treasury Department are entirely groundless. It is scarcely posible to default, under the present act, in the coin de partment, as a strict count of all coin, in pres

three persons, is frequently made.

Equally false is the report that an officer has been dis patched to arrest Governor Cobb, who is allieged to be a defaulter. They are coined out of whole cloth.

Secretary Floyd is preparing a letter, which will be communicated to Congress to morrow or next day, stating all the facts so far as his Department is concerned in regard to the acceptances found in the Interior Department, with the Indian trust bonds. He complete-

ly exculpates himself from all taint of suspicion, and throws the responsibility where it justly belongs—upon THE STOLEN INDIAN TRUST BONDS.

Before Hon. Judge Smalley. Inc. 28.—The United States and Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, vs. the Bank of the Republic and James T. Soutler, President therof, and others.—On motion of Mr. M. V. B. Wilcoxson, Assistant United States Attorney the Court granted an injunction restraining the defend-ants—the Bank of the Republic and Soutter—from partthat are now in their custody or under their control. Mo-tion for injunction granted until the further order of the

names of the Treasury bonds published in this morning's Henath, namely, the Transacce six per cent bonds for \$1,000; the Missouri six per cent Pacific Railroad bonds, tain Raiiread bonds, \$1,000 each; six per cent State Missouri, North Missouri Railread State bonds, \$1,000 each State of Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, &c.

The bill charges that the above bonds were stolen fro

Monday, for the Bank of the Republic to show cause why

THE NUMBERS OF THE MISSING BONDS tober, were also abstracted from the Department, the numbers of which would be given to the public as soon as

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS ISSUED IN OCTOBER



years to run; and the following, dated October, 1857 having thirty years to run, and interest payable in April 1 187, 1 188, 1 189, 1 190, 1 191, 1 192, 1 193, 1 194, 1 195 MOSES RELLY,

Duc. 26, 1860.

PUNCH AND JUNY.—This comical tragedy, and tragical comedy, with a variety of other very attractive entertainments, "Aunt Sally," dissolving views. &c., will be presented this afternoon and evening at Niblo's Garden, for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The noverty of the attractions, and the noble object for which they are offered, should fill the house to overflowing.

BURGLARY AND ASSEST.—George Abrams alias Caleb Gunion was brought before Justice Steers on charge of having burglariously entered the oyster saloen of Adam Stork, No. 197 avenue A, in company with an accomplice, and stealing therefrom \$2.40 worth of property. Policeman Denscourt, of the Seventeenth precinct, deposed that he caught the accused upon the premises with a portion of the stolen goods is his possession. Committed to answer in default of \$2,000 ball.

ALLEGED SECUTION UNDER PROBLEM OF MARKAGE.—

Allows Servicino Union Process of Markack,— Annette Dowling, of No. 161 Grand street, complains be-fore Justice Kelly that a man named Miles O'Nell, with, whom she had been keeping company for a year or more, had seduced her under promise of marriage. The pair were to have been wedded has spring, but Miles being a procrastinating sort of person kept putting the thing off from day to day until patience ceased to be a virtue, and Annette was competied to have him arrested for his bad faith. The magistrate committed the accused for exami-nation.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT ON FIREMEN.—As Engine Company No. 24 was proceeding to an alarm of fire in the Third district on Tuesday, they were assaulted by a parcel of rowdies at the corner of Tenth avenue and Seventeenth street, and several of the men on the drag rope were severely injured. Since and bricks were showered upon the inoffensive men, until at length their patience became exhausted, and they turned upon their assailants and drove them off. Wr. Redgers, the assailant foreman, was badly out about the head and hands, but his injuries are not considered serious. The police, with their usual vigilance, were not around while the riot was in progress; consequently no arresis were made.

young man named Henry Rowland was arrested on a charge of burglariously entering the hair jewelry store of Mise Mary E. Ford, No. 609 Broadway, and stealing therefrom about \$100 worth of goods. Two of the prisoner's confederates escaped in consequence of the tardness of the Folice. The burglars, it appears, had gained access to the store by means of false keys, and were in the act of ransacking the premises when Miss Ford, who happened to be with a gentleman at the time, dropped in upon them. Howland was caught, but his companious managed to make good their escape. Justice Quackenferh committed the accessed for trial in default of \$2,000 half. young man named Henry Rowland was arrested on